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## MAP NOTICES

BY

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During the past six months the U. S. Geological Survey has issued thirty-five new sheets, scattered over the country, and illustrating widely differing topographic forms and degrees of culture.

In Maine are two sheets, Orland and Bucksport, both in the southeastern part of the State. They are upon a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet, and represent a diversified country, covered with rounded, irregular hills, with scattered lakes.

In New York are three sheets—Dryden and Watkins Glen, situated upon either side of the Ithaca sheet, and Macedon, situated upon the shores of Lake Ontario. These are upon the same scale and have the same contour interval as the other sheets of the State, viz: 1:62,500, and 20 feet. The Watkins Glen sheet is interesting in the fact that it represents the southern part of Seneca Lake, showing it to have the form of a glacial gorge, with straight parallel walls rising steeply from the water to an altitude of 300 to 400 feet above it. A level valley, with a horizontal bottom, extends three miles, with an almost imperceptible rise from the head of the lake southward. Streams flowing into the lake have as yet, in most cases, cut but very slightly into its walls; but Watkins Glen is a water-worn gorge, cut sharply to a depth of between 300 and 400 feet.

The results of the co-operation between the State of Pennsylvania and the United States Geological Survey are illustrated in the form of five sheets, all toward the western part of the State. These are upon a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. Girard lies in the northwestern part of the State, bordering upon Ohio and Lake Erie. Gaines and Elkland are in the northern part of the State, including portions of Potter and Tioga counties. They are excellent examples of the dissected Allegheny plateau. Masontown and Uniontown lie in the southwestern part of the State, and include portions of Fayette and Greene counties. They also represent portions of this plateau, but not as characteristic

samples of it. They include much of the Connellsville coke region.

The Rancocas sheet, of New Jersey, upon a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 10 feet, is a reduction of four sheets of the original map, and represents a part of the level Atlantic plain in the eastern middle portion of the State.

The Oakland sheet, comprised mainly in Maryland, is upon a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet, and represents a portion of the Allegheny plateau in the western part of that State.

Co-operation with the State of Ohio has resulted in producing four sheets, all on a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. Two of these, East and West Columbus, represent the capital of the State, with the surrounding country, a region almost without relief, and traversed by well-graded streams. In the northern part of the State we have the Toledo and Maumee Bay sheets, adjoining each other, representing a region almost as level as it is possible to imagine, rising gradually to the south and west from Lake Erie.

In Indiana is one sheet, Toleston, situated southeast of Chicago, on the shores of Lake Michigan.

The St. Croix-Dalles sheet, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, on a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet, represents a region covered with glacial drift, forming irregular hills, and dotted with numerous lakes and ponds.

In North Dakota is one sheet, Pingree, upon a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 20 feet. The region represented is nearly at the source of James River, or Dakota River (as it should be by United States statute), a country of slight relief, covered with glacial debris, and with many depressed areas, a region in which the drainage system is still infantile.

In South Dakota are two sheets—one Canton, in the southeastern part of the State, representing a recently glaciated country, level, with few streams, and those of slight grade; the other sheet is the result of a re-survey about the city of Deadwood. It is on a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet, and lies in the northeastern part of the Black Hills.

In Nebraska are two sheets, Ogalalla and Paxton, adjoining each other. They are upon a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 20 feet, and represent the valleys of the North and South Platte Rivers. The former is a large stream, carrying at all times of the year a considerable volume of water; the latter is,

during most of the year, little more than a bed of sand. The narrow strip of country separating the two rivers shows a curious northwest and southeast trend, which is especially marked upon the Ogalalla sheet. North of the North Platte the country is extremely sandy, all the relief being produced by sand-hills.

In Arkansas is one sheet, Fayetteville, situated in the north-western part of the State. It is on a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet, and shows a low plateau highly dissected.

In Indian Territory are six sheets, all upon a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet. Four of them—Canadian, Okmulgee, Wewoka and Vinita—lie in the northern half of the Territory, and show a country of little relief, and that little presenting no decided characteristics. The other two, Sallisaw and Winding Stair, are in the eastern part of the Territory. Arkansas River traverses the former a little north of its middle, while the southern half of that sheet and all of the Winding Stair represent the characteristic crooked ridges of the Ozark Mountains, alternating with broad valleys, and cut by frequent water-gaps.

In Texas is one sheet, Flatonia, upon a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 25 feet. This is situated in the southern part of the State, and represents a country of little relief, and almost without flowing water, with the exception of Colorado River, which crosses its northeast corner.

In Wyoming are two sheets, both in the Bighorn Mountains. They bear the names Bald Mountain and Cloud Peak, and are on a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet. The former shows the western rim-rock of the Bighorn plateau, and in the northeast a bit of the eastern rim-rock, thus showing a broad section across the plateau. These rim-rocks, which are composed of stratified beds tilted up against the mountains, still have nearly as great an elevation as the summit of the plateau, erosion having as yet made but little progress in degrading them. In many cases the lower rocks composing the rim-rock lie in place across, or nearly across, the plateau. Thus, beds of Cambrian strata still cover great areas of the summit of the plateau, while in other places erosion has exposed the granites. A partial section of the range or plateau is shown in the Cloud Peak sheet. Here the western rim-rock crosses the western part of the sheet, but the eastern rim-rock is beyond its limits. A little east of the middle of the sheet rises out of the plateau a high mountain range, reaching in Cloud Peak, the highest summit, an altitude of 13,165 feet. This range is of granitic rocks, and has been extensively glaciated; indeed, four

small glaciers still exist in the immediate neighborhood of Cloud Peak, while everywhere are cirques, glacial gorges, lakes and hanging valleys.

In California are two sheets. Tujunga, upon a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 50 feet, lies immediately north of Pasadena, and includes part of the northern side of the San Gabriel Range, an extremely rugged granite mass, with a maximum altitude within this area of about 7,000 feet. The other, known as Elsinore, is on a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet. It lies south of San Bernardino, and includes the city of Riverside in its northwest corner. It represents a valley region, interspersed with bare or chaparral-covered hills of no great altitude.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OF CANADA has recently issued a map of the Dominion, upon a scale of 100 miles to 1 inch, showing drainage, boundaries, and other cultural features consistent with the scale. It is a convenient map for general reference, being, presumably, brought well up to date. The interesting feature of the map to people of this country is the position given to the Alaskan boundary from Mount Saint Elias southeastward. It is represented as including Revillagigedo Island and all the country to the eastward in Canada; hence the line closely borders the coast, cutting off the fiords, and, in defiance of the *modus vivendi*, crosses Lynn Canal and Glacier Bay midway of their length, follows apparently the crest of the Fairweather Range, and crosses Yakutat Bay below the bend.

ATLAS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. PUBLISHED BY THE U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, AS "SPECIAL PUBLICATION No. 3."—The maps of this atlas were prepared from surveys by Spaniards and Filipinos, under the direction of P. José Algué, Director of the Observatory of Manila, and presumably they embody the fullest information obtainable at the present time concerning this group of islands. The atlas contains, besides a general map of the Pacific, general maps of the islands, showing their provinces, the distribution of peoples, the distribution of volcanic phenomena, together with depths of the neighboring seas, the distribution of meteorological and seismical observatories, and the distribution of earthquakes. These general maps are followed by 24 maps, showing the islands in some detail. Upon them the provinces, or departments, are represented in different colors, the drainage and the sea in a blue tint, and the relief by crayon shadings. Among these

maps are scattered detailed sketches of harbors, volcanoes, and other features of special interest upon still larger scales.

This atlas furnishes, in convenient form for reference, probably the best maps of the islands to be obtained.

The maps are lithographed by Hoen & Co., of Baltimore, and are an excellent specimen of that firm's work.

The atlas is preceded by a geographic description and a dictionary of names. This latter has been provisionally adopted by the U. S. Board on Geographic Names, and its publication will go far toward unifying spelling and usage.